

VLASOVA, V.G.

VLADIMIROV, G.Ye.; VLASOVA, V.G.; KOLOTILOVA, A.I.; LYZLOVA, S.N.;  
PANTELEYEVA, N.S.

Determining the free energy of the hydrolysis of adenosintriphosphoric acid according to the equilibrium constant of the hexokinase reaction [with summary in English]. Biokhimiia 22 no.6:963-970 N-D '57.  
(MIRA 11:2)

1. Kafedra biokhimii Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. A.A.Zhdanova.

(ADENYL PYROPHOSPHATE,

free energy of hydrolysis, determ. according to  
equilibrium constant of hexokinase reaction (Rus))

(TRANSPHOSPHORYLASES,

hexokinase reaction equilibrium constant in determination  
of ATP free energy of hydrolysis (Rus))

VLASOVA, V. G.

ATP, which is  $-4.7$  kcal/mole, is nearly equal to the heat of  
value of  $-12$  kcal/mole. It is nearly equal to the heat of  
hydrolysis of ATP, which is  $-12$  kcal/mole.

11/1/86

VLASOVA, V. G.

"The Extent of the Dissipation of Energy in the Course of Glycolysis."  
Cand Biol Sci, Inst Experimental Medicine, Acad Med Sci USSR, Leningrad, 1954.  
(KL, No 5, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher  
Educational Institutions (12)  
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

VLASOVA, V. G., VLADIMIROV, G. Ye., KOLOTILOVA, A. Y., LYZLOVA, S. N. and PANTELEYEVA, NS

"The Free Energy of Hydrolysis of Adenosine Triphosphoric Acid," Nature  
(English), Vol. 179, No. 4574, p. 1350-51, 1957

Leningrad State U.

POTAPOVA, S.N.; VLASOVA, V.I., zaveduyushchiya; KOZHEVNIKOV, P.V., nauchnyy rukovoditel'.

Zinc electrophoresis therapy in surface blastomycosis of nails and mantles.  
Vest.ven.i derm. no.4:31-36 J1-Ag '53. (MLRA 6:9)

1. Kozhno-venerologicheskii dispanser No.14.  
(Blastomycosis) (Cataphoresis) (Nails--Diseases)

VLASOVA, V.M.

One problem of polyharmonic operators. Uch. zap. Udm. gos. ped. inst.  
no.8:91-105 '56. (MLRA 10:6)  
(Operators (Mathematics)) (Eigenvalues) (Eigenfunctions)

137 AND 138 CODES

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES WORK

139 AND 140 CODES

141 AND 142 CODES

143 AND 144 CODES

145 AND 146 CODES

147 AND 148 CODES

149 AND 150 CODES

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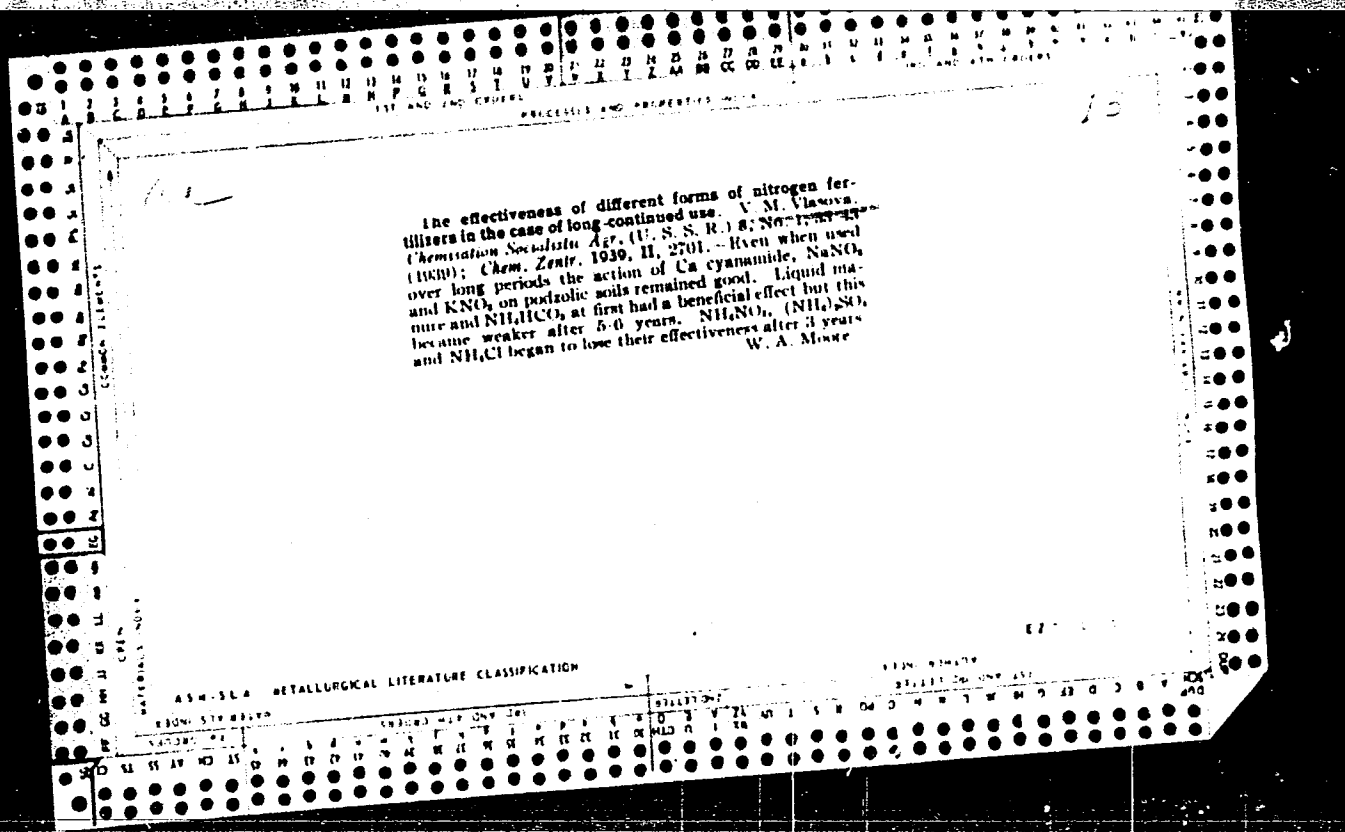
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68

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p><i>ca</i></p> <p>The influence of lime on potatoes. V. M. Vlasova  <i>Chemization Socialist Agr. (U. S. S. R.)</i> No. 3, 1966            (in English 30)(1967).—Lime becomes injurious to            potatoes on the third year after applying it. The high            concn. of Ca in the soil soln. is held responsible for the in-            jurious effect. Addns. of <math>KNO_3</math> and <math>NH_4NO_3</math> obliterate            the injurious effects of the Ca. It is supposed that the            disturbed nutrient balance is responsible for the Ca injury.            J. S. Joffe</p>																			
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									





15

CA

The effect of different forms of nitrogen in long-term experiments on light soils. V. M. Vlasova. Trans. Sci. Inst. Fertilizers Insecto-fungicides (U.S.S.R.) No. 148. 79-95 (1941); cf. C.A. 35, 4000'.—Physiologically alk. forms of N consistently gave increased yields of cabbage, turnips, oats, rye, and potatoes over a period of 6 years. Physiologically acid sources of N consistently gave lower yields after a few years. Cabbage and turnips began to drop in yield after the second year, oats after the third, and potatoes after the fourth and fifth years. The decrease in yield by the acid-giving salts may be partially overcome by liming. J. S. Joffe

ASA-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

10000 9000 8000 7000 6000 5000 4000 3000 2000 1000 0

10000 9000 8000 7000 6000 5000 4000 3000 2000 1000 0

10A

An experiment to eliminate the injurious effects of Cl

on a light sandy loam soil. V. M. Vlasova. *Tranz. Sci. Inst. Fertilizers Insectofungicides* (U.S.S.R.) No. 148, 179-84 (1941); cf. *C.A.* 36, 3610<sup>a</sup>.—Addns. of K and Ca to a light soil have not fully eliminated the injurious effects of  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ . J. S. Ioffe

A 30-36 A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

VLASOVA, V. M.

"An Experiment to Eliminate the Injurious Effects of Cl on a Light Sandy Loam Soil," V. M. Vlasova, Trans of the Sci Inst of Fert and Insectofung imeni Ya. V. Samoylov (USSR) No 148, pp 79-95 (1945)  
(SEE: Inst. Insect/Fungi. in Ya. V. Samoylov)

SO: U-237/49, 8 April 1949

YAKUBCHIK, A.I.; SHOSTATSKAYA, I.D.; SHIKHEYEVA, L.V.; VLASOVA, V.M.

Structure of 1, 3-butadiene polymers obtained in the presence  
of Ziegler-type catalysts. Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.4:876-880 Ap  
'62. (MIRA 15:4)

(Butadiene polymers)

S/080/62/J35/004/015/022  
D244/D<sup>2</sup>01

15.9-01

AUTHORS: Yakubchik, A. I., Shorcatskaya, I. D., Shikheyeva, L. V. and Vlasova, V. M.

TITLE: Structure of butadiene - 1,3 polymers obtained in the presence of Ziegler type catalyst

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 35, no. 4, 1962, 876-880

TEXT: The authors investigated butadiene - 1,3 polymers obtained in the presence of:  $\text{Al}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{Cl} + \text{TiCl}_4$  in the ratio of 3:1, and (2)  $\text{Al}(\text{iso-C}_4\text{H}_9)_3 + \text{TiCl}_4$  in the ratio of 2:1. Attention was paid to the amount and distribution of the 1,2 and 1,4 bonds in the chains and the secondary reactions of branching and combination. The polymer samples were subjected to ozonolysis in methyl acetate solution and the acids obtained were separated by chromatography. The polymers obtained in the presence of the catalyst mixture had relatively evenly distributed 1,2 and 1,4 links in the macromolecules, as there were no acids with more than 3 carboxylic groups

Card 1/2

Structure of butadiene ...

S/080/62/035/004/015/022  
D244/D301

per molecule. The amount of 1,2 links varied within the limits 1.6-6.1%. There was no clear dependence of the amount of portions 1,4 - 1,2 - 1,4 on the conditions of polymerization. Also no branching was found for the  $\alpha$ -methyl group in link 1,4, since the acids obtained did not contain 1,2,3 propanetricarboxylic acid. There are 1 figure, 5 tables and 4 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: C. S. Marvel, J. Org. Ch., 16, 838, (1951).

SUBMITTED: February 6, 1961

Card 2/2

VLASOVA, V.M. (Izhevsk)

Some methods of increasing the efficiency of mathematics lessons  
in the schools for working youth. Mat. v shkole no.4:41-43

Jl-Ag '61.

(MIRA 14:8)

(Evening and continuation schools)

(Mathematics--Study and teaching)



YAKUBCHIK, A.I.; ZYKOVA, S.K.; VLASOVA, V.M.; SHOSTATSKAYA, I.D.

Determination of the regularity of the structure of isoprene  
rubbers based on the character of 1, 4 link additions. Zhur.prikl.  
khim. 34 no.7:1608-1611 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:7)  
(Rubber, Synthetic) (Isoprene)

S/080/61/034/007/013/016  
D223/D305

AUTHORS: Yakubchik, A.I., Zykova, S.K., Vlasova, V.M., and Shostatskaya, I.D.

TITLE: Determining regularity of the structures of isoprene rubbers by the nature of joins of 1,4 bonds

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 34, no. 7, 1961, 1608 - 1611

TEXT: The study of the effect of the microstructure of isoprene rubbers on their properties has determined that high strength of unadulterated blends was possessed by the polymers having the most regular structure and containing minimum number of 1,2 and 3,4 bonds produced by the catalytic polymerization. However emulsified isoprene polymers, containing a small percentage of 1,2 and 3,4 bonds ( $\approx 7\%$ ) and the main part trans-form of 1,4 bonds had a low strength characteristic (Ref. 2: A.A. Korotkov, K.B. Piotrovskiy, D.P. Feringer, DAN SSSR, 110, 1, 89, 1956). The small strength of

Card 1/5

Determining regularity of the ...

S/080/61/034/007/013/016  
D223/D305

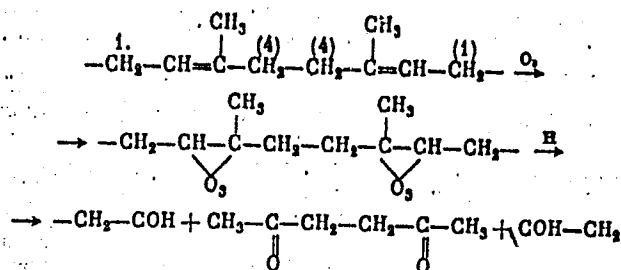
emulsified polymers indicate their non-regular structure - non-uniformity in bonding of 1,4-1,4 and 1,4-4,1 bonds, whose nature was investigated by infrared spectroscopy of the microstructures of isoprenes polymers. The present work deals with use of ozonolysis to establish the nature of 1,4-4,1 bonds in macromolecular samples of SKI obtained at 60, 50 and 0°C and of the emulsified rubber (SKIE) obtained at 5°C. The strength of investigated samples of unadulterated rubbers SKI was 228-235 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> and of emulsified 30 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>. Since ozonization and decomposition of ozonides from par.s 1,4-4,1 acetonylacetone is formed, then the principal task was in separating it from the ozonolysis products and its subsequent estimation. Below is given the scheme of ozonolysis of members 1,4-4,1 :1,4-1,4 and 4,1-1,4 of macromolecule of the isoprene polymer

Card 2/5

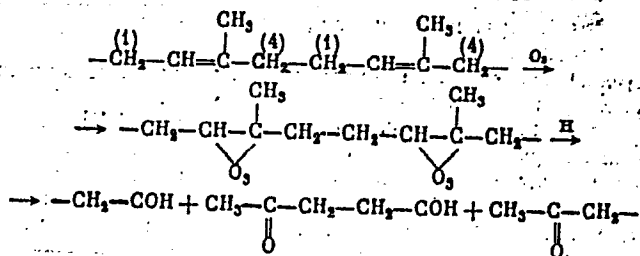
Determining regularity of the ...

S/080/61/034/007/013/016  
D223/D305

Acetonylacetone



Levulinic aldehyde

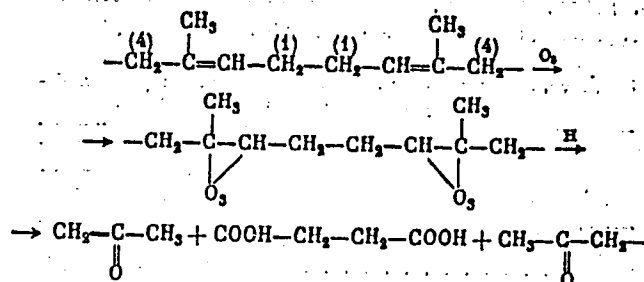


Card 3/5

Determining regularity of the ...

S/080/61/034/007/013/016  
D223/D305

Succinic acid



In determining the acetonylacetone in the product of ozonanalysis of rubber, the Steimmig method was used. The four investigated polymers were ozonized in methylacetate or chloroform. The decomposition of ozonides was done with hydrogen using a palladium catalyst, suspended on BaSO<sub>4</sub>, at 0°C in methylacetate. Under these

Card 4/5

Determining regularity of the ...

S/080/61/034/007/013/016  
D223/D305

conditions the decomposition of ozonides consumes 98 % of calculated quantities of  $H_2$  which indicated the complete reduction of decomposed ozonides. The calculation of acetonylacetone was done on the quantity of 1 phenylamino-2,5-dimethylpyrrole obtained. The quantity found in the product of ozonolysis of emulsified rubber corresponded to 5.2 % of the carbon skeleton of the polymer. The progress of ozonization was determined by estimating the ozone in incoming and outgoing gases by iodometric titration. On the basis of results obtained it could be concluded that from the four investigated rubbers only macromolecules of emulsified polyisoprene contains members 1,4-4,1. Ozonolysis reactions are given. There are 1 table and 7 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc.

SUBMITTED: December 23, 1960

Card 5/5

VLASOVA, V.V., aspirant

Applying the method of initial functions to equilibrium problems  
of membrane and momentless sloping shells. Nauch.dokl.vys.  
shkoly; stroi. no.2:53-62 ' 58. (MIRA 12:1)  
(Elastic plates and shells)

VLASOVA, V. N.

VLASOVA, V. N. -- "On Certain Functional Aspects of the Cerebral Cortex in Dogs During Ontogenesis." Min Higher Education USSR. Kishinev State U. Kishinev, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Biological Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 5, Moscow, Feb 1956



1-1-66 EWT(1) GD-2

ACC NR: AP6007337

SOURCE CODE: UR/0292/66/000/002/0006/0008

AUTHOR: Lodochnikov, E. A. (Engineer); Sheminov, V. G. (Engineer);  
Parkhomenko, G. A. (Engineer); Shalagin, V. M. (Engineer); Ageyev, V. Ye.  
(Engineer); Vlasova, V. P. (Engineer); Spannut, V. S. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Electric microdrives of the MB series

SOURCE: Elektrotehnika, no. 2, 1966, 6-8

TOPIC TAGS: miniature motor, electric motor, servomotor / MB miniature motor

ABSTRACT: A miniature contactless MB-series d-c motor is briefly described. It comprises the motor proper, a transformer-type transistorized rotor-position sensor, and a transistorized commutator; its principal circuit diagram is shown.

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.313.13 - 181.4

L 39730-66  
ACC NR: AP6007337

The motor is actually a synchronous machine with a magnetically hard rotor. The rotor-position sensor inverts dc into 10-30-kc power which is amplitude-modulated with a frequency determined by motor rpm. Three-phase signal envelopes are isolated and used for controlling the commutator. The latter has a 3-phase power-amplifier bridge circuit and is designed for operation within  $\pm 50^\circ\text{C}$ . The motor windings receive a 3-phase square-shaped voltage which does not contain even or 3rd order harmonics. Data on five types of the MB series whose torques vary between 25 and 400 g.cm is tabulated. The motor is in the developmental stage. Its life is claimed to be between 3000 and 10000 hrs, depending on the type. Plots of rpm and efficiency vs. torque are presented. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 5 formulas, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 004

Card 2/2 *LS*

*Vlasova V. Ya.*  
LAPKIN, I.I.; VLASOVA, V.Ya.

Steric hindrance in Grignard reactions. Part 18: Synthesis of  
 $\alpha$ -( $\beta$ -alkoxyphenyl-1-) lactic acid esters. Zhur. ob. khim.  
28 no.4:955-957 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Permskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.  
(lactic acid) (Grignard reagents)

CHALYY, M.I.; KOVESHNIKOV, A.S.; VLASOVA, V.P.; POSYSAYEVA, A.I.

Modernized NM pump-mixer. Suggested by M.I.Chalyi, A.S.  
Koveshnikov, V.P.Vlasov, A.I.Posysaev. Rats.i izobr.predl.v  
stroi. no.12:58-59 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Sotrudniki TSentral'noy nauchno-issledovatel'skoy laboratorii  
No.3 Glavstroya, stantsiya Lyublino, Moskovskoy oblasti,  
Shkol'nyy per., d.3.  
(Mixing machinery)

VLASOVA, V.Ya.; POPOVA, Ye.S., dotsent; KHAKIMOV, K.Kh., vrach.

Brief news and information. Zdrav.Turk. 6 no.4:50-52 J1-Ag '62.

(MIRA 15:8)

1. Predsedatel' Turkmenskogo filiala Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva nevropatologov i psikhiatrov (for Vlasova). 2. Predsedatel' Turkmenskogo obshchestva epidemiologov, mikrobiologov i infeksionistov (for Popova). 3. Predsedatel' Nauchnogo vrachebnogo obshchestva v Kizyl-Arvate, Turkmenskoy SSR (for Khakimov).  
(MEDICAL SOCIETIES)

AUTHORS: Lapkin, I. I., Vlasova, V. Ya. 79-28-4-24/60

TITLE: Steric Hindrances in Organomagnesium Reactions (Prostranstvennyye prepyatstviya pri magniyorganicheskikh reaktsiyakh). XVIII. The Synthesis of Complex Esters of  $\alpha$ -( $\beta$ -Alkoxy-naphthyl-1)-Lactic Acids (XVIII. Sintez slozhnykh efirov  $\alpha$ -( $\beta$ -alkoksi-naftil-1)-molochnykh kislot)

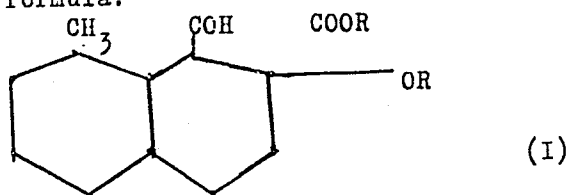
PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 4, pp. 955-957 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The earlier described method (Ref. 3) was employed by the authors in the present work for the synthesis of such interesting and important substances, as complex esters of the  $\alpha$ -( $\beta$ -alkoxy-naphthyl-1) lactic acid. As is known, the naphthalene nucleus possesses a number of peculiarities differentiating it from the benzene ring. Of these peculiarities, above all the increased reactivity of the carbon atom in the  $\alpha$ -position is worth mentioning. Here, the second nucleus contained in naphthalene is stereochemically almost equivalent to an orthosubstituent, which is bound to the benzene nucleus and which causes steric braking. When alkoxy groups occupy the  $\beta$ -position in the naphthalene ring

Card 1/3

Steric Hindrances in Organomagnesium Reactions. XVIII. The 79-28-4-24/60  
Synthesis of Complex Esters of  $\alpha$ -( $\beta$ -Alkoxy-naphthyl-1)-Lactic Acids

a system is formed, which also is almost equivalent to the benzene nucleus with two ortho substituents. For this reason organomagnesium compounds obtained from  $\alpha$ -bromo- $\beta$ -methoxy- and  $\alpha$ -bromo- $\beta$ -ethoxynaphthalene, react in the same way with the esters of pyroacemic acid as the di-ortho-substituted arylmagnesium halides, that is to say, only with the ketones, but not with the complex ester group. In this process they form complex esters of the  $\alpha$ -( $\beta$ -methoxynaphthyl-1)- as well as of the  $\alpha$ -( $\beta$ -ethoxynaphthyl-1) lactic acids with a common formula:



The activity of the  $\alpha$ -carbon-atom of the naphthalene nucleus becomes manifest in a relatively high yield of reaction products. The experimental results are given in a table. It

Card 2/3

Steric Hindrances in Organomagnesium Reactions. XVIII. The 79-28-4-24/60  
Synthesis of Complex Esters of  $\alpha$ -( $\beta$ -Alkoxy-naphthyl-1)-Lactic Acids

was found, that the formation of complex esters of  $\alpha$ -(2-  
-alkoxy-naphthyl-1) lactic acids represents the final stage  
of the described reaction. There are 1 table and 3 references,  
2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Permskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Perm' State University)

SUBMITTED: March 2, 1957

Card 3/3



VLASOVA, Ye.

Raygorodetskiy, K. and Vlasova, Ye. - "The study of the problem of rehandling in the refining of petroleum," In the symposium: Doklady II Obshchebak. nauch. studench. konftsii, Baku, 1949, p. 87-94

SO: U-5240, 17. Dec. 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 25, 1949),

VLASOVA, E. A.,

L. KIKIFOROV, Neftyanoe Khozyaistvo 26, No. 4, 44-8 (1934)

VLASOVA, E. A.

L. NIKIFOROV, Neft Khoz, 1934, 26, n. 4, 44-48

VLASOVA, Ye.F.

Urinary septic processes in war wounds of the spine and spinal cord  
[with summary in English, p.63]. Vop.neirokhir. 22 no.2:26-32 M-Apr  
'58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Fakul'tetskaya khirurgicheskaya klinika II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo  
instituta imeni N.I.Pirogova.

(SPINE, wounds and injuries,  
war wds. causing urinary infect. (Rus)  
(URINARY TRACT, in action,  
caused by spinal war wds. (Rus)

AFRIKANOVA, L.A.; VLASOVA, Ye.F.; URATKOV, Ye.F.

Effect of hypothermia on the development of acute radiation necrosis  
of the skin. Med. rad. 5 no.9:43-47 S '60. (MIRA 13:12)  
(RADIATION SICKNESS) (SKIN--DISEASES)  
(BODY TEMPERATURE)

VLASOVA, Ye. F. Doc Med Sci -- (diss) "Treatment of combat injuries to the spinal column and ~~the~~ spinal cord." Mos, 1957. 23 pp 22 cm. (Second Mos State Med Inst im I. V. Stalin). 300 copies. (KL, 23-57, 115)

-112-  
104

VLASOVA, YE. F.

The Committee on Stalin Prizes (of the Council of Ministers USSR) in the fields of science and inventions announces that the following scientific works, popular scientific books, and textbooks have been submitted for competition for Stalin Prizes for the years 1952 and 1953. (Sovetskaya Kultura, Moscow, No. 22-40, 20 Feb - 3 Apr 1954)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title of Work</u>	<u>Nominated by</u>
Bakulev, A. N.		
Gulyayev, A. V.		
Kochergin, I. G.		
Busalov, A. A.		
Meshalkin, Ye. N.	"Notes on Clinical Operative	Second Moscow Medical Institute
Zhmur, V. A.	Surgery"	imeni I. V. Stalin
Gerasimova, A. V.		
Vlasova, Ye. F.		
Meshalkin, I. N.		
Rukosnyev, S. G.		

SO: W-30604, 7 July 1954

NEBAROV, V.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; VLASOVA, Ye.F., inzh.; KOZLOVA, L.P.  
inzh.; KULAGINA, N.I.

Use of the water-oil emulsion thickener in printing with  
insoluble azo dyes and black aniline. Tekst. prom. 24 no.2:  
62-64 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Sotrudniki TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta  
khlopchatobumazhnoy promyshlennosti (for Nebarov, Vlasova, Kozlova).
2. Starshiy laborant TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo  
instituta khlopchatobumazhnoy promyshlennosti (for Kulagina).



BRAYTSEV, V.Ya., prof.; VLASOVA, Ye.F., dr. med. nauk;  
CHERVYAKOVA, S.A. (Moskva)

Role of corticosteroid hormones in the pathogenesis and treatment of hematogenous osteomyelitis. Khirurgia 40 no.2:51-56  
F '64. (MIRA 17:7)

MAMET, A.P., doktor tekhn.nauk; VLASOVA, Ye.F., inzh.

Studying the dissolving of boiler incrustations by means of  
complex-forming reagents. Teploenergetika 9 no.11:69-74 N '62.  
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Moskovskoye otdeleniye TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo  
kotloturbinnogo instituta imeni I.I.Polzunova.  
(Boilers—Incrustations)

SOV/122-59-6-18/27

AUTHORS: Volodin, Ye.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences,  
Sokolov, N.A. and Vlasova, Ye.G., Engineers

TITLE: Longitudinal Grinding of Metal Threads Having the Shape  
of a Body of Revolution with Varying Cross-section Along  
the Axis

PERIODICAL: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, 1959, Nr 6, pp 65-66 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A new technique is described, developed at the VNIIMIIO  
(All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Medical  
Appliances and Equipment) for the machining of thin  
profiled bodies of revolution to close limits. A pulp  
extractor needle is illustrated in Figure 1 having a  
diameter near the point of 0.01 mm and a taper of 1 in  
200 over a length of 30 mm. In the immediate vicinity  
of the point a cut is made producing backward facing  
circular teeth. Attempts to use centreless grinding  
failed owing to low productivity and complex profiling. The  
new technique (Soviet Author's Certificate No. 107554/1958) consists  
of longitudinal grinding where the needle is fed tan-  
gentially to the grinding wheel through a hole and is  
supported by a rigid face under the grinding wheel. The  
Card1/3 grinding wheel spindle reciprocates in the direction of

SOV/122-59-6-18/27

Longitudinal Grinding of Metal Threads Having the Shape of a Body of Revolution With Varying Cross-section Along the Axis

the needle axis. The ground size of the needle is determined by the clearance between the periphery of the grinding wheel and the face of the support. This clearance is controlled by a master so that a variable cross-section is achieved. The needle is rotated so that a solid of revolution is produced. With arrested rotation, a flat needle can be made. Threads down to a diameter of 10  $\mu$  can be produced. The direction of grinding-wheel rotation is so arranged that during the grinding stroke the needle is under tension. The conditions of grinding speed, rate of feed and depth of cut must be adjusted experimentally for each type of component. The method is suitable also for thicker workpieces of

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SOV/122-59-6-18/27

Longitudinal Grinding of Metal Threads Having the Shape of a Body of Revolution With Varying Cross-section Along the Axis

great length. Fully automatic grinding is possible and multiple grinding set-ups (up to 6 workpieces simultaneously) have been operated. With a single spindle, the output of sewing needles is about 300 per hour. There are 4 figures.

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S/032/60/026/010/002/035  
B016/B054

AUTHORS: Kreshkov, A. P., Drozdov, V. A., and Vlasova, Ye. G.

TITLE: Analysis of Nitrogen- and Carboxyl-containing Organosilicon Compounds by Titration in Non-aqueous Media

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1960, Vol. 26, No. 10, pp. 1080-1084

TEXT: In contrast to the conventional methods of analyzing nitrogen- and carboxyl-containing organosilicon compounds (Refs. 1,2), the authors developed methods based on potentiometric or visual titration of both types of compounds with perchloric acid or tetraethyl ammonium hydroxide in a medium of solvent mixtures. Both anhydrous acetic acid and acetic anhydride and glycols proved to be unsuitable. The solvent mixtures used were acetonitrile benzene, acetone benzene, or methyl-ethyl ketone benzene in a ratio of 1 : 1. Fig. 1 shows the curves of potentiometric titration for nitrogen-containing compounds of the above-mentioned type in which the nitrogen atoms are directly bound to the silicon atoms. Fig. 2 shows the same kind of titration of the said compounds in which the nitrogen atoms

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Analysis of Nitrogen- and Carboxyl-  
containing Organosilicon Compounds by  
Titration in Non-aqueous Media

S/032/60/026/010/002/035  
B016/B054

are not directly bound to the silicon atoms. The titration is made with 0.1 N solution of perchloric acid in anhydrous acetic acid by means of a tube potentiometer  $\text{ЛП-5}$  (LP-5) with glass and calomel electrodes. The point of equivalence is graphically determined. The consumption of titrating reagent is proportional to the number of nitrogen atoms. In titration by use of indicators, the following substances were used: crystalline violet, bromcresol purple, bromphenol blue, cresol red, and dimethyl-amino azobenzene as 0.5% solutions in acetonitrile, further thymol blue, methyl red, and dimethyl orange as saturated solutions in acetonitrile; all these indicators are suitable for visual titration. Fig. 3 shows the points of color change of the indicators in the titration of nitrogen-containing compounds. Curve A holds for substances with nitrogen atoms directly bound to Si atoms, Curve B for cyclic nitrogen-containing compounds, Curve C for compounds in which the nitrogen atoms are not bound to the Si atoms. Table 1 gives the results of a quantitative determination of nitrogen-containing organosilicon compounds. The titration of carboxyl-containing organosilicon compounds is made with tetraethyl ammonium

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Analysis of Nitrogen- and Carboxyl-  
containing Organosilicon Compounds by  
Titration in Non-aqueous Media

S/032/60/026/010/002/035  
B016/B054

hydroxide in a benzene - methanol mixture (according to Ref. 4) on the LP-5 apparatus mentioned. Fig. 4 shows the graphical determination of the point of equivalence. Table 2 lists the results of quantitative determinations of carboxyl-containing compounds and their mixtures with organic acids. There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut im. D. I.  
Mendeleyeva (Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology imeni  
D. I. Mendeleyev)

Card 3/3



KRESHKOV, A.P.; DROZDOV, V.A.; VLASOVA, Ye.G.; VLASOV, S.V.; BUSLAYEV, Yu.A.

Potentiometric titration in anhydrous media as a means of studying  
the properties of fluorides in some polyvalent metals. Atom.  
energ. 11 no.6:553-554 D '61. (MIRA 14:11)  
(Potentiometric analysis) (Fluorides)

KRESHKOV, A.P.; VLASOV, S.V.; DROZDOV, V.A.; VLASOVA, Ye.G.

Properties of some oxygen-containing organosilicon compounds  
in a liquid hydrogen fluoride medium. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.3:  
738-740 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskii institut imeni D.I.  
Mendeleyeva.

S/081/62/000/001/024/067  
B151/B1C1

AUTHORS: Kreshkov, A. E., et al., Drozdov, V. A., Vlasova, Ye. G.,  
Kubiak, S.

TITLE: Determination of organosilicon compounds by titration  
in a non-aqueous medium

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 1, 1962, 158,  
abstract 1D158 (Vestn. tekhn. i ekon. inform. N.-i.  
in-t tekhn.-ekon. issled. Gos. kom-ta Sov. Min. SSSR  
po khimii, no. 10, 1960, 29-32)

TEXT: Methods are described for the analysis of alkyl(aryl)chlorosilanes  
(ACS), alkyl(aryl) (alkoxy)aminosilanes (AAS) and silamines (SA), based on  
their titration in non-aqueous media. It is shown that titration of  
non-aqueous solutions of these compounds can be carried out using indicators,  
potentiometry, conductivity measurement and high frequency methods. ACS are  
titrated in a medium consisting of mixed solvents;  $\text{CH}_3\text{CN} - \text{C}_6\text{H}_6$  (1 : 1) with  
0.1 - 0.05 M acetonitrilic solutions of nitron (diphenylendaniolhydrotriazole) /

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Determination of organosilicon ...

S/081/62/000/001/024/067  
B151/B101

(I) and pyridine (II) or 0.1 - 0.05 M benzene solution of dimethylamino-antipyrine (III) in the presence of the usual indicators (crystal violet, dimethyl amino azo benzene, bromocresol purple etc.). The titer of solution I is determined using an accurately weighed sample, while that of solution II is determined using  $\text{HClO}_4$ . The best results are obtained by titrating with solution III. With potentiometric determination the ACS is titrated with solution III using glass and calomel electrodes. The error of the method is  $\pm 0.5\%$ . Conductometric determination gives the best results by titrating the ACS with 0.1 M benzene solution of III; error of the method  $\pm 0.5\%$ . The differential conductometric titration of a mixture of methylchlorosilanes (MCS) is based on a preliminary quantitative conversion of the MCS by the action of  $\text{NH}_4\text{SCN}$  into methylthiocyanate substituted products (MTS) and subsequent conductometric titration of the MTS with solution III in a medium consisting of acetonitrile and diethyl ether. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

DROZDOV, V.A.; VLASOVA, Ye.<sup>G</sup>.

Determination of acetoxy groups in various substituted acetoxysilanes  
using the method of titration in nonaqueous media. Trudy Kem.anal.khim.  
13:187-191 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni  
D.I.Mendeleyeva, kafedra analiticheskoy khimii.  
(Silane) (Acetoxy group)

VOLODIN, Ye.A.; SOKOLOV, N.A.; VLASOVA, Ye.G.

Mechanization of the production of pulp extractors. Med.prom.  
14 no.6:45-48 Je '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskogo  
instrumentariya i oborudovaniya.  
(DENTAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS)

KRESHKOV, A.P.; DROZDOV, V.A.; VLASOVA, Ye.G.

Potentiometric titration of nitrogen-containing silicon organic compounds in nonaqueous media. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim.i khim. tekh. 3 no.1:80-84 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii Moskovskogo khimiko-tekhnologicheskogo instituta im. D.I. Mendeleyeva.  
(Silicon organic compounds)

55400  
AUTHORS:Kreshkov, A. P., Drozdov, V. A.,  
Vlasova, Ye. G.

69668

S/153/60/003/01/022/058  
B011/B005

TITLE:

Potentiometric Titration of Individual Alkylchlorosilanes With  
Organic Bases in Acetonitrile Medium

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya  
tekhnologiya, 1960, Vol 3, Nr 1, pp 85-87 (USSR)

TEXT: The authors stated in their paper that trimethylchlorosilane, dimethyl-  
dichlorosilane, methyltrichlorosilane, and silicon tetrachloride can be success-  
fully titrated by potentiometric and visual methods with pyridine, dimethyl-  
aminoantipyrine, and nitron (diphenyl-endanylo-dihydro-triazol) in an aceto-  
nitrile medium ( $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$ ). The high dielectric constant of  $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$  (38.3) makes it  
possible to attain constant potential values. In the titration of  $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SiCl}_2$   
with dimethylaminoantipyrine, the authors tried to attain the maximum potential  
jumps, and added  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ ,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_3$ ,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Cl}$  and  $\text{CCl}_4$  for this purpose. All these  
solvents have a much lower dielectric constant than  $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$ . The authors studied  
the influence of these substances on the character of the titration curves.  
Figure 1 shows the cell used for the titration of alkylchlorosilanes. Figures  
2-4 show the curves of potentiometric titration of individual methylchloro-

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Potentiometric Titration of Individual  
Alkylchlorosilanes With Organic Bases in  
Acetonitrile Medium

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silanes and of  $\text{SiCl}_4$ . The following indicators were used for the visual titration (Table 2) of dimethyldichlorosilane with dimethylaminoantipyrine in  $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$  medium: crystal violet, dimethylaminoazobenzene, bromocresol purple, dimethyl orange, bromophenol blue, gallomarine light-blue, xlenol. Figures 2-4 show that the quantity of the reagent used for the titration of individual methylchlorosilanes and  $\text{SiCl}_4$  directly depends on the number of chlorine atoms contained in the respective alkylchlorosilane. The greatest titration jump is characteristic of trimethylchlorosilane, the smallest of  $\text{SiCl}_4$ . In both titration methods, the maximum error is  $\pm 0.3\%$ . There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 8 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut im. D. I.  
Mendeleyeva; Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii (Moscow Institute of  
Chemical Technology imeni D. I. Mendeleev; Chair of Analytical  
Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: February 25, 1959

Card 2/2

DROZDOV, V.A.; TARASYANTS, R.R.; VLASOVA, Ye.G.; KUBYAK, Z.A.

Study of trialkylsilylphosphoric acids and bis-(trialkylsilyl)  
sulfates by conductometric titration in nonsqueous media. Izv.  
vys.ucheb.zav.; khim. i khim. tekhn. 6 no.6:960-964 '63.  
(MIRA 17:4)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskoy institut imeni  
Medeleyeva, kafedra analiticheskoy khimii.

5.5400

AUTHORS:

Kreshkov, A. P., Drozdov, V. A.,  
Vlasova, Ye. G.

69667

S/153/60/003/01/021/058

B011/B005

TITLE:

Potentiometric Titration of Nitrogen-containing Organosilicon  
Compounds in Aqueous Media

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya  
tekhnologiya, 1960, Vol 3, Nr 1, pp 80-84 (USSR)

TEXT: The authors worked out a new method for the quantitative determination of the compounds mentioned in the title. It is based on titration with  $\text{HClO}_4$  solution in acetic acid in acetonitrile- and nitromethane medium as well as in mixtures of the two latter with benzene and dioxane. The method is simple, quick, and sufficiently accurate. It can be recommended for practical purposes. The authors' experiments showed that sticky products with high adsorbing capacity are formed by titration of nitrogen-containing organosilicon compounds (OSC) in the anhydrous  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$  medium. Besides other undesired processes, various complications are brought about. In the method suggested by the authors, however, the interaction of the substance to be analyzed with the solvent is eliminated. The glass electrode gives constant data. Finally, not only the OSC themselves but also most of their reaction products are soluble in acetonitrile with the titration reagent.

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Potentiometric Titration of Nitrogen-containing  
Organosilicon Compounds in Nonaqueous MediaS/153/60/003/01/021/058  
B011/B005

This avoids any complication in working with the glass electrode. As an additional solvent, the authors successfully used benzene, dioxane, and  $\text{CCl}_4$ . Thus, the potential jumps become more distinct, and the color change of the indicator becomes more intensive. The following OSC were investigated: 1) Trimethyl-(phenyl-amino)-silane, 2) dimethyl-di-(phenyl-amino)-silane, 3) methyl-tri-(phenyl-amino)-silane, 4) hexamethyl-disil-amine, 5) hexamethyl-cyclo-trisil-triamine, 6) octamethyl-cyclo-tetrasil-tetraamine, 7) methyl-(phenyl-amino-methyl)-di-methoxysilane, 8) methyl-(phenyl-amino-methyl)-diethoxysilane, 9) methyl-(ethyl-phenyl-amino-methyl)-dimethoxysilane, 10) methyl-(diphenyl-amino-methyl)-diethoxysilane, and 11) di-[dimethyl-(phenyl-amino-methyl)]-siloxane. They belong to 2 types: a) with nitrogen which is directly bound to silicon atoms, and b) with nitrogen as a component of the organic radicals. The former were synthesized, those of type b) were supplied by the laboratoriya kremnesoderzhashchikh soyedineniy INEOS AN SSSR (Laboratory of Silicon-containing Compounds of the Institute of Elemental-organic Compounds AS USSR). Table 1 shows the structural formulas and boiling points of the compounds 1-11. The OSC were also titrated with addition of the following indicators: crystal violet, thymol blue, bromocresol purple, bromophenol blue, cresol red, methyl red, dimethyl orange,

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Potentiometric Titration of Nitrogen-containing  
Organosilicon Compounds in Nonaqueous Media

S/153/60/003/01/021/058  
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and dimethyl-aminoazobenzene. It was shown that the OSC in the solvents mentioned have stronger basic properties than ammonia in the same medium. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 10 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut im. D. I. Mendeleeva;  
Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii (Moscow Institute of Chemical  
Technology imeni D. I. Mendeleev; Chair of Analytical Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: April 6, 1959

Card 3/3

S/0076/64/038/003/0738/0740

ACCESSION NR: AP4033407

AUTHOR: Kreshkov, A. P.; Vlasov, S. V.; Drozdov, V. A.; Vlasova, Ye. G.

TITLE: Study of certain properties of oxygen containing silicon organic compounds in liquid hydrogen fluoride medium.

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 38, no. 3, 1964, 738-740

TOPIC TAGS: silicon organic compound, hydrogen fluoride, sodium triethyl silanolate, triethyl silinole, hexamethyldisiloxane, hexaethyldisilocane, electrical conductivity method, dissociation

ABSTRACT: Oxygen containing silicon organic compounds, such as sodium triethylsilanolate  $(C_2H_5)_3SiONa$  (I), triethylsilanole  $(C_2H_5)_3SiOH$  (II), hexamethyldisiloxane  $[(CH_3)_3Si]_2$  (III) and hexaethyldisilocane  $[(C_2H_5)_3Si]_2O$  (IV) in a liquid hydrogen fluoride medium were studied by the electrical conductivity method. The specific and equivalent electrical conductance were calculated for the studied compounds. Liquid hydrogen fluoride was chosen as a solvent because of its high dielectric constant, low viscosity, low molecular association and the fact that most compounds, when dissolved in hydrogen fluoride, act as bases. The dissolving

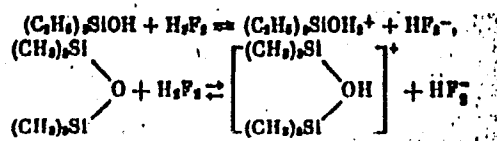
Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4033407

process of organic compounds in hydrogen fluoride is assumed to proceed by the attachment of hydrogen fluoride to the dissolving compound accompanied by the dissociation of the solvate into a complex cation and hydrofluoride ion. All the compounds used in the experiment were thoroughly purified. Hydrogen fluoride was purified by a fractionation copper column and had a specific electrical conductivity of  $1.29 \cdot 10^{-4} - 9.43 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ ohm}^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$ , which corresponded to 0.01 to 0.05 % water content. The electrical conductivity was measured at 1000 cycles at  $-10 - 0.1^\circ \text{C}$  and the results of these measurements are given in a table. It was found from the specific conductance that compound II behaved analogously to alcohols (ethanol) and displayed strong basicity. Compounds III and IV were analogous to ethers (diethyl ether) with weakly basic properties. It is concluded that the dissociation of the silicon organic compounds in liquid hydrogen fluoride is similar to the silicon organic compounds in liquid hydrogen fluoride is similar to the dissociation of organic compounds and can be expressed as follows:

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ACCESSION NR: AP4033407



Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiv institut im. D. I. Mendeleeva  
(Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology)

SUBMITTED: 04Mar63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 007

Card 3/3



KRESHKOV, A.P.; DROZDOV, V.A.; VLASOVA, Ye.G.

Analysis of nitrogen-containing and carboxyl-containing organo-  
silicon compounds by titration in nonaqueous media. Zav.lab.  
26 no.10:1080-1084 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskoy institut im. D.I.Mendeleeva.  
(Silicon organic compounds)

VLASOVA, Yo.K.

Salmonid fishes in Transcarpathian rivers. Nauk. zap. UzhGU  
40:89-100 '59. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Uzhgorodskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.  
(Transcarpathia—Salmon)

VLASOVA, Ye.K.; KELENTEY, M.I.

Ecologic characteristics of trout reared in Transcarpathia. Vop.  
ekol. 5:23-24 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Uzhgorodskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.  
(Transcarpathia—Trout)

VLASOVA, Ye. M.  
VLASOVA, Ye. M.

~~Finite~~ Finite exponential horn as a quadrupole. Trudy Kom. po akust.  
no.5:32-36 '50. (MLRA 7:7)  
(Sound waves) (Loud-speakers)

VLASOVA, Ye.N.

Duffusion scattering of Xrays and the fine crystal structure  
of iron-aluminum alloys. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 16 no.3:355-  
360 S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut pretsizionnykh splavov Tsentral'nogo nauchno-is-  
sledovatel'skogo instituta chernoy metallurgii.

VLASOVA, Ye.N.

Diffusion scattering of X rays, and the real structure of  
an iron-silicon solid solution. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 16  
no.3:482-483 S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut pretsizionnykh splavov Tsentral'nogo nauchno-is-  
sledovatel'skogo instituta chernoy metallurgii.

VLASOVA, Ye.N.; FEDOTOV, L.N.

Studying the structure of iron-aluminum alloys having an anomalous  
electric conductivity. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 23 no.3:403-404  
Mr '59. (MIRA 12:5)

(Iron-aluminum alloys)

VINNICHENKO, Nikolay Gavrilovich; VLASOVA, Yevgeniya Nikolayevna;  
KORSHUNOV, Ivan Alekseyevich; SHCHERBAKOV, P.D., retsenzent;  
TELICHKO, V.G., retsenzeng; KRISHTAL', L.I., red.; VOROB'YEVA,  
L.V., tekhn. red.

[Economic potentials of a locomotive depot; practice of the Tula  
Locomotive Depot, Moscow Railroad] Ekonomicheskie rezervy lokomotiv-  
nogo depa; opyt lokomotivnogo depo Tula Moskovskoi dorogi. Moskva,  
Transzheldorizdat, 1962. 54 p. (MIRA 15:6)  
(Moscow Province--Railroads--Management)



ACC NR: AT6036123 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/3116/66/279/000/0121/0122

AUTHOR: Vlasova, Ye. N.; Shalayeva, Z. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: Alphanumeric information output from a Ural-2 computer

SOURCE: Leningrad. Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut. Trudy, v. 279, 1966. Chislennyye metody analiza i predvychisleniya gidrometeorologicheskikh poley v Arktike (Numerical methods of analyzing and computing hydrometeorological fields in the Arctic), 121-122

TOPIC TAGS: <sup>COMPUTER OUTPUT UNIT,</sup>  
computer, computer application, computer program / Ural 2  
<sup>COMPUTER</sup>

ABSTRACT: An alphanumeric printer and output from a Ural-2 computer, developed in the Computer Laboratory of the Arctic and Antarctic Institute, are discussed. In the Ural-2, control of wide-carriage printing is accomplished using the standard subprogram discussed in the article; a program for paper drive is also presented. Some of the printer's shortcomings are discussed, and it is stated that the print-out speed is six to seven times less than that of the Ural-2's conventional printer. Despite the problems mentioned in the article, the alpha-

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ACC NR: AT6036123

numeric printer is recommended for wide-scale dissemination of information in the form of tables and charts. Orig. art. has: 2 tables. [LB]  
[WA N-67-4]

SUB CODE: 04, 09/ SUBM DATE: none/

Card - 2/2

SOV/48-23-5-28/31

AUTHOR: Vlasova, Ye. N.

TITLE: Peculiarities of the Fine Structure of Some Alloys With Anomalous Electrical Conductivity (Osobennosti tonkoy struktury nekotorykh splavov s anomal'eyey elektroprovodnosti)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1959, Vol 23, Nr 5, pp 655 - 656 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the introduction to the present paper the author makes a brief mention of an article (Ref 1), in which the so-called K-state of iron-aluminum alloys is investigated. This K-state occurs with 3 - 10% Al and reveals itself in an anomalous increase in electrical conductivity. The present paper reports on the X-ray structural analyses made on the monocrystals of this alloy. Three alloy ranges were investigated with the monochromatic K<sub>α</sub>-Mo emission: 1) the alloy with 10% Al, in which the increase in electrical conductivity is biggest. 2) the alloys with 6 and 8% Al, and 3) the alloy with 12% Al. The samples were hardened at 900°C and drawn. In discussing results the statistical distribution of the compound Fe<sub>3</sub>Al and the

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Peculiarities of the Fine Structure of Some Alloys With Anomalous Electrical Conductivity SOV/48-23-5-28/31

superlattice reflection is dealt with in detail. Finally, the author reports on investigations directed onto the alloy with 8% Al at a temperature of 80°K. These showed that the location of maxima of the diffusion intensities do not depend on temperature. There are 2 figures and 1 reference.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernvkh metallov) Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metals)

Card 2/2

SOV/48-23-3-22/34

18(7)

AUTHORS:

Vlasova, Ye. N., Fedotov, L. N.

TITLE:

An Investigation of the Structure of Iron-Aluminum Alloys  
With Anomalous Electrical Conductivity (Izucheniye struktury  
splavov zhelezo-alyuminiy s anomal'nyey elektroprovodnosti)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1959,  
Vol 23, Nr 3, pp 403-404 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In iron alloys with an Al content of 3-10wt% the formation of  
the K-state is observed. This is a state which occurs in  
tempering hardened and deformed alloys, and in which con-  
currently an anomalous increase in the electrical conductivity  
takes place. The structure of these alloys is that of a one-  
phase solid solution with a cubic-body-centered lattice. In  
the case of more than 10%Al the ordered structure of Fe<sub>3</sub>Al is  
observed. Since the methods of metallography and normal radio-  
graphy offer no results oscillation X-ray spectrograms and  
radiographs of diffuse scattering were carried out with mono-  
crystalline samples by using the monochromatic Mo K<sub>α</sub> emission.  
The alloys had the following composition: 1) One containing  
10% Al which was close to the boundary between the ordered

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SOV/48-23-3-22/34

An Investigation of the Structure of Iron-Aluminum Alloys With Anomalous Electrical Conductivity

(Fe<sub>3</sub>Al) and the disordered solid solution. In tempering it has a maximum increase of electrical conductivity. 2) A disordered one-phase alloy with 8% Al. 3) An ordered alloy with 12% Al was investigated for the purpose of comparison. On figures 1 and 2 radiographs of alloys with 10 and 12% Al are shown, and it is pointed to the changes which take place due to tempering. This is explained by a change in the Fe<sub>3</sub>Al portion. Figures 3 and 4 show Laue diagrams of samples of the alloy with 8% Al. Also in this case the changes due to tempering are visible. From the comparison of the results with those obtained in the papers (Refs 1, 2) it may be concluded that an anomalous change in the electric resistance is found if the alloy with 10% Al is tempered at 300°C (for 20-30 hours). An ordered domain structure is formed (domain dimensions ~100 Å). The increase in the electric resistance is explained by the increase in the electron scattering at the domain boundaries provided the domain dimensions and the electron wavelengths are of the same order of magnitude. In the case of the alloy with 8% Al the change of the electric resistance is connected with the attainment of the short-range order in the arrangement

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SOV/48-23-3-22/34  
An Investigation of the Structure of Iron-Aluminum Alloys With Anomalous  
Electrical Conductivity

of the atoms. Cold casting destroys the short-range order,  
thus reduces the electric resistance. There are 4 figures  
and 2 references.

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S/126/63/015/002/015/033  
E039/E420

AUTHORS: Vlasova, Ye.N., Iveronova, V.I.

TITLE: The diffuse scattering of X-ray beams and the real structure of equilibrium solid solutions

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v.15, no.2, 1963, 254-259

TEXT: A study was carried out of the distribution of intensity of diffuse scattering of an X-ray beam in the reciprocal lattice of annealed Fe-Al alloy with 15 at.% Al. The analysis leads to the conclusion that the distribution of atoms of iron and aluminium at the nodes of the crystal lattice does not appear by chance. Two suggestions are made relating to the structure of a solid solution: (1) that there is an orderly arrangement of atoms and that the order is not less than in three spheres of coordination and (2) that the structure of the solid solution is a non-ordered matrix with a statistical distribution of concentrations of Al atoms in its zones. These zones have an ordered structure of the type Fe<sub>3</sub>Al. Comparison of experimental data with the theoretical conclusions of Borie shows that the basic facts such as the displacement of the maximum near the even nodes of the

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The diffuse scattering ...

S/126/63/015/002/015/033  
EO39/E420

superstructure at small angles, the invariable positions and intensity maxima for odd superstructure nodes etc can be explained by the distortion of the crystal lattice as a result of the large difference in size of the atoms of Al and Fe. The results are compared with diffuse scattering in the alloy  $\text{Cu}_3\text{Au}$ . There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut pretsizionnykh splavov TsNIChM  
(Institute of Precision Alloys TsNIChM)

SUBMITTED: July 17, 1962

Card 2/2

VLASOVA, Ye.M.; IVERONOVA, V.I.

Diffusion scattering of X rays and the actual structure of  
solid solutions in equilibrium. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 15  
no.2:254-259 F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut pretsizionnykh splavov Tsentral'nogo nauchno-  
issledovatel'skogo instituta chernoy metallurgii.  
(Crystal lattices)  
(X rays—Scattering)

ACC NR: AT6036193

SOURCE CODE: UR/3116/66/277/000/0165/0167

AUTHOR: Vlasova, Ye. N.; Shalayeva, Z. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: Organization of the Ural-2 computer control register

SOURCE: Leningrad. Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut. Trudy, v. 277, 1966. Chislennyye metody issledovaniya gidrometeorologicheskikh usloviy v Arktike s ispol'zovaniyem elektronnykh tsifrovyykh vychislitel'nykh mashin. (Numerical methods of studying hydrometeorological conditions in the Arctic with the use of electronic digital computers), 165-167.

TOPIC TAGS: *computer control system,*  
computer component, computer design, *memory core, digital.*  
*computer / Ural-2 computer*

ABSTRACT: A control register which permits any core memory location to be interrogated without stopping the computation process was designed at the Arctic and Antarctic Scientific Research Institute Computer Laboratory. This design is useful when programs have to be debugged on the Ural-2 computer, as this operation involves manipulation of specific memory cell contents without interrupting the machine operation. The block diagrams showing the Ural-2 modules and interconnection

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ACC NR: AT6036193

diagrams are given. The design was implemented and sufficiently reliable operation was achieved. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [WA-81, Rpt. 9]

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

GINSBURG, V.A.; YAKUBOVICH, A.Ya.; FILATOV, A.S.; SHPANSKIY, V.A.;  
VLASOVA, Ye.S.; ZELENIN, G.Ye.; SERGIYENKO, L.F.; MARTYNOVA, L.L.;  
MAKAROV, S.P.

Production, pyrolysis, and photolysis of polyfluorinated azo  
compounds of the aliphatic series. Dokl. AN SSSR 142 no.1:88-91  
Ja '62. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Predstavleno akademikami I.L. Knunyantsem i M.I. Kabachnikom.  
(Azo compounds) (Fluorination)

VLASOVA, YE. S.

11.2214  
11.2131

32819

3/020/62/142/001/017/021  
B103/B110

AUTHORS: Ginsburg, V. A., Yakubovich, A. Ya., Filatov, A. S.,  
Shpanskiy, V. A., Vlasova, Ye. S., Zelenin, G. Ye.

TITLE: Production, pyrolysis, and photolysis of polyfluorinated azo  
compounds of the aliphatic series

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 142, no. 1, 1962, 88-91

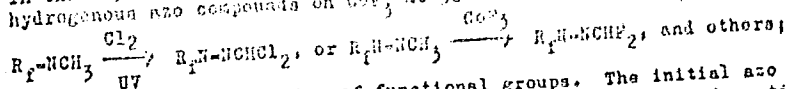
TEXT: Further methods of synthesizing polyfluoro azoalkanes (PFAA) and  
their derivatives were elaborated. It was found that PFAA were formed:  
(a) when reducing azoxy compounds by  $\text{PCl}_3$  vapor in the vapor phase and  
in  $\text{H}_2$  atmosphere at 100-150°C:  $\text{R}_2\text{N}-\text{N}(\text{O})\text{R}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{PCl}_3} \text{R}_2\text{N}-\text{NR}_2 + \text{POCl}_3$ ;  
(b) when oxidizing hydrazo compounds containing  $\text{R}_2\text{NH}$  groups: ( $\text{R}_2=\text{CF}_3$ ,  
 $\text{CF}_2\text{H}$ , and others); these compounds are synthesized by reducing azoxy  
compounds. Among others, the following were used as oxidizers of hydrazo  
derivatives:  $\text{Cl}_2$ ,  $\text{Br}_2$ , nitric oxides, chromate mixtures, potassium  
permanganate in acetic acid; (c) when fluorinating linear or cyclic  
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5103/3110

Production, pyrolysis, and ...

azines by  $\text{CoF}_3$  in a carbon fluoride medium at 10-100°C, or by elementary F (diluted with  $\text{F}_2$ ) at -100°C; (ii) from fluorinated nitrides of polyfluoro carboxylic acids and RCF in the vapor phase on  $\text{CoF}_3$  at 100-150°C. Some PFMA derivatives were synthesized: (a) by chlorinating in the vapor phase in ultraviolet light (UV) at 300°C, or by fluorinating hydrogenous azo compounds on  $\text{CoF}_3$  at 50-60°C:



(f) by the usual conversion of functional groups. The initial azo compounds used in reactions (e) and (f) were obtained by condensation of polyfluorinated nitroso alkanes with the corresponding amines. The constants of the substances obtained are tabulated. PFMA are yellow liquids or gases which explode when heated, but are much more stable than their non fluorine-containing analogs. Pyrolysis: It was found that hexafluoro azo methane was slowly pyrolyzed in a copper tube at 400°C:  $\text{CF}_3\text{-N-CHF}_3 \rightarrow \text{N}_2 + \text{CF}_3 - \text{CF}_3$ . Similarly polyfluorinated homologs of hexafluoro azo methane also decompose. This decomposition can be used as a method of synthesizing PFMA. At 600-700°C, tetrafluoro methane, tetra-  
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2

S/020/62/142/001/017/021  
B103/B110

Production, pyrolysis, and ...

fluoro ethylene, and lamp black are formed among others. This suggests the thermal decomposition of intermediate forming trifluoro methyl radicals. The low temperature coefficient,  $E_{act} = \sim 5$  kcal/mole, proves the chain radical nature of the decomposing reaction in a high concentration of azo compounds. The free radical nature of the PFAA decomposition was also proved in their photolysis in UV: hexafluoro azo methane decomposes to form perfluoro tetramethyl, perfluoro hexamethyl hydrazine, and perfluoro hexamethyl tetrazine. Polyfluorinated hexaalkyl tetrazines are stable and do not decompose below 350-400°C:

$$(CF_3)_2N \cdot N(CF_3)N(CF_3) \cdot N(CF_3)_2 \rightarrow (CF_3)_2N \cdot N(CF_3)_2 + CF_3N \cdot NCF_3$$

When photolyzing trifluoro and pentafluoro azo methane, substituted hydrazines and tetrazines were isolated. Due to a mass-spectrometric investigation carried out by S. S. Dubov and A. M. Khokhlova, and due to chemical conversions, it was proved that the active free radical in asymmetrical azo compounds of the  $CF_3N \cdot NR$  type was predominantly accumulated on the R atom of the azo group next to the less electrophilic group. The free radical nature of the above PFAA conversions is proved by their reaction

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Production, pyrolysis, and ...

32819  
S/020/62/142/001/017/021  
B103/3110

Pritchard, H. O. Pritchard, A. F. Trotman-Dickenson, Chem. and Ind., 1955,  
564; Trans. Farad. Soc., 52, No. 6 (1956).

PRESENTED: June 1, 1961, by Academician I. L. Knunyants and M. I.  
Kabachnik

SUBMITTED: June 1, 1961

Card 5/5

GINSBURG, V.A.; VLASOVA, Ye.S.; VASIL'YEVA, M.N.; MIRZABEKOVA, N.S.;  
MAKAROV, S.P.; SHCHEKOTIKHIN, A.I.; YAKUBOVICH, A.Ya.

Photoreaction of hexafluoroazomethane with unsaturated compounds.  
Dokl.AN SSSR 149 no.1:97-99 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Predstavleno akademikom M.I.Kabachnikom.  
(Azomethane) (Photochemistry) (Unsaturated compounds)

VLASOVA, YE. V.

Jun 53

USSR/Medicine - Tularemia

"The Action of Streptomycin in Experimental Tularemia of White Mice," Ye. V. Vlasova,  
K. I. Matveyev, N. P. Muzhenkova, Inst of Epid and Microbiol im N. F. Gamaleya and  
Moscow Observation Sta

Zhur Mikrobiol, Epidemiol, i Immunobiol, No 6, pp 31-33

Streptomycin in a dose of 1,000-2,000 units administered simultaneously with a lethal dose of B. tularensis, protects white mice against the disease. Two thousand units of streptomycin do not protect mice against 10-100 lethal doses of B. tularensis. Infected mice which have survived as a result of administration of a prophylactic dose of streptomycin do not develop immunity to tularemia.

267T15

VLASOVA, Ye. V.

"The Effect of Streptomycin in Experimental Tularemia." Cand Med Sci, Acad  
Med Sci USSR, 18 Nov 54. (VM, 9 Nov 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher  
Educational Institutions (11)

SO: Sum. No. 521, 2 Jun 55

VLASOVA, Ye. V., MUZHENKOVA, N. P., and MATVEYEV, K. I.

"The Action of Streptomycin in Experimental Tularemia -  
The Therapeutic Effect of Streptomycin Following Nasal  
and Intracutaneous Infection - Reproduction of Micro-  
organisms in the Organism of Treated and Nontreated Animals,"  
by Ye. V. Vlasova, N. P. Muzhenkova, and K. I. Matveyev,  
Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology imeni N. F.  
Gamaleya, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, and the Moscow  
Observation Station, Zhurnal Mikrobiologii, Epidemiologii i  
Immunobiologii, Vol 27, No 9, Sep 56 pp 28-34

The purpose of the research described was to study the action of streptomycin in experimental tularemia in mice following various methods of infection. Results of the administration of streptomycin to white mice infected intranasally and intracutaneously with tularemia (a 2-day virulent culture of Strain No 9) and certain data concerning the mechanism of the therapeutic effect of streptomycin under these conditions are presented. Reference is made to work by Planel'yes and co-workers in which the intracutaneous route of infection was used extensively for studying the mechanism of the action of antibiotics.

The following four tables are included: (1) The therapeutic effect of streptomycin in experimental tularemia; (2) Results of the examination of the organs of mice surviving after streptomycin therapy; (3) Distribution of microorganisms in treated and untreated animals (method of infection - nasal; dose - one million microbial cells, comprising 100 MLD); (4) Immunity in animals surviving after streptomycin therapy. Two graphs show the relationship of the therapeutic effect of streptomycin to the rate of initial therapy after nasal and intracutaneous infection.

The conclusions derived from these experiments are as follows:

"1. Streptomycin in a dose of 3,000 units per diem was shown to be effective in the therapy of mice infected nasally and intracutaneously with 1-100 MLD of a virulent tularemia culture.

"2. Mice surviving after streptomycin therapy carried tularemia bacteria for 50-60 days after infection.

"3. In animals treated with streptomycin, proliferation of microorganisms and their dispersion throughout the organism occurred during the first 4-5 days after infection despite the introduction of streptomycin. Beginning with the 6th-8th day, the gradual elimination of the microorganisms from organism began; however, solitary microorganisms were observed in organs up to the 60th day.

"4. Mice surviving after streptomycin therapy were immune and survived a second infection with a virulent tularemia culture. The intensity of immunity depended on the intensity and time of initial therapy: the larger the dose of streptomycin and the earlier therapy was begun, the less intense was the immunity."

Sum 1239



VLASOVA, Ye.V.; MUZHENKOVA, N.P.; MATVEYEV, K.I.

Effect of streptomycin in experimental tularemia; therapeutic action of streptomycin in initial and intracutaneous inoculation; spread of germs in bodies of treated and un-treated animals. Zhur.mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 27 no.9:28-34 S '56. (MLBA 9:10)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. N.F.Gamalei AMN SSSR i Moskovskoy nablyudatel'noy stantsii  
(TULAREMIA, experimental,  
eff. of streptomycin (Rus))  
(STREPTOMYCIN, effects,  
on exper. tularemia (Rus))

ISPOLATOVSKAYA, M.V.; VLASOVA, Ye.V.

Change in electrophoretic properties of *Cl. oedematiens* toxin  
under the influence of formalin. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 51 no.3:  
67-71 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz otdela biokhimii Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni  
N.F.Gamalei (dir. S.N.Muromtsev [deceased]) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Pred-  
stavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.N.Orekhovichem.  
(CLOSTRIDIUM NOVI) (TOXINS AND ANTITOXINS)  
(FORMALDEHYDE)

VLASOVA, Ye.V.; TSURIKOV, F.F.

Obtaining native *Clostridium sordelli* anatoxins and their  
immunological characteristics. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i  
immun. 40 no.4:83-87 Ap '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.

VLASOVA, Ye.V.: TSURIKOV, F.F.

Obtaining of a lethal toxin and *Clostridium histolyticum* collagenase  
on casein culture media. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 43 no.1:  
112-114 Ja '66 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.  
Submitted August 3, 1964.